No, it is not possible. No reputable academic or scientific source - peer-reviewed genetics papers, population studies, or ancient DNA analyses - supports the idea that any self-identified Jew (or anyone else) can irrefutably, undeniably, or incontrovertibly trace their genetic or biological lineage to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, or any of Jacob's first-generation sons (the biblical patriarchs of the 12 tribes) through DNA or any other scientific method.

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are traditionally dated to roughly 2000-1700 BCE (or earlier), with Jacob's sons following shortly after. These figures originate in biblical tradition and lack any confirmed archaeological remains, tombs, or biological samples from which DNA could be extracted. Without reference genomes from the specific individuals themselves, no genetic test can "match" a modern person to them directly. Ancient DNA research requires physical remains with verifiable identity; none exist here.

Modern Jewish populations (Ashkenazi, Sephardi, Mizrahi, etc.) show detectable shared ancestry components tracing broadly to ancient Levantine/Canaanite populations of the Bronze/Iron Age Southern Levant (roughly 2500-1000 BCE). Genome-wide studies indicate that many Jewish groups retain greater than 50% ancestry related to these ancient Levantine sources, with additional later admixtures (e.g., European in Ashkenazim, East African in some groups). This reflects population-level continuity in the region, not direct descent from named biblical individuals.

Explicitly, one major 2020 study modeling ancient DNA from 93

Bronze/Iron Age Levantine individuals against modern populations states: "This does not mean that any these present-day groups bear direct ancestry from people who lived in the Middle-to-Late Bronze Age Levant... rather, it indicates that they have ancestries from populations whose ancient proxy can be related to the Middle East." Post-Bronze Age migrations added further components, preventing any claim of "pure" or specific-lineage continuity.

The closest genetic signal often discussed is the Cohen Modal Haplotype (CMH) on the Y-chromosome, found in a majority of men claiming Kohanim (priestly) status. Early studies linked it to a possible common ancestor ~3,000-3,300 years ago (roughly the biblical Exodus era), hypothetically Aaron (a descendant of Jacob's son Levi, several generations removed from Jacob). However:

- Extended analyses (e.g., 2009) reveal multiple independent paternal lineages among Cohanim (at least 21 Y-haplogroups; the extended CMH on one background accounts for only ~30-46%, with others ~3,000-4,000 years old). It is not a single unbroken line.
- The haplotype is not exclusive to Jews or Kohanim; it appears (at lower frequencies) in non-Jewish Near Eastern populations.
- Even if it traces to a common Near Eastern male ancestor predating the Jewish diaspora, this is probabilistic and population-based - not irrefutable proof it belongs to Aaron, Levi, or Jacob specifically. No reference DNA exists to confirm the identity.

A comprehensive 2015 review in Frontiers in Genetics by geneticist Raphael Falk (Hebrew University) concludes after surveying decades of

blood-group, protein, disease, and DNA studies (including Y-chromosome and mtDNA work): "It becomes overwhelmingly clear that although Jews maintained detectable vertical genetic continuity along generations of socio-religious-cultural relationship, also intensive horizontal genetic relations were maintained both between Jewish communities and with the gentile surrounding. Thus, in spite of considerable consanguinity, there is no Jewish genotype to identify." Efforts to find "Biblical Israelite genotypic common denominators" fail due to admixture, conversions, intermarriage, and the inability of markers to distinguish vertical descent from horizontal gene flow.

Broader limitations of DNA ancestry science reinforce this:

- Y-DNA (paternal) and mtDNA (maternal) trace only one single line each out of thousands of ancestors; autosomal DNA recombines and dilutes rapidly (unreliable beyond ~5-6 generations for specific links).
- No test can name a specific ancient individual or provide an unbroken chain without their DNA and a documented pedigree.
- Population genetic models show that any person alive ~2,500-3,000+ years ago who left descendants is likely an ancestor of large modern populations, but pinpointing "this exact person" is impossible.

Other scientific methods (archaeology, isotope analysis, paleopathology) offer nothing here: no confirmed patriarchal remains exist for testing, and cultural/religious Jewish identity is transmitted matrilineally or by conversion, not solely by genetics.

In short, reputable sources (peer-reviewed journals such as Cell, Frontiers in Genetics, American Journal of Human Genetics, and related PMC/NIH publications) consistently demonstrate shared Levantine population ancestry for many Jews - but never irrefutable, individual-level biological descent from the named biblical patriarchs. Claims otherwise rely on tradition or interpretation, not incontrovertible science. Genetic testing can illuminate broad ancestral origins; it cannot deliver the specific, undeniable lineage requested.